

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1840.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5051. 號五十九月九年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1879.

日九十月七年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYRE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEDDERLEY & Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELO & Co., S. Paulo, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Peking, HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK, Esq. E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq. H. HOFFICE, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MOIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Brochez, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm name of W. B. SPRATT & Co. has been THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, Mr J. M. EMANUEL retiring.

W. B. SPRATT, J. M. EMANUEL.

THE Business of the above Firm will be CONTINUED as before under the Firm name of W. B. SPRATT & Co. of the COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS, who will collect all Accounts and pay all Demands against the late Firm.

W. B. SPRATT, Hongkong, September 9, 1879.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr ERNEST VAUGHAN WETTON will CONDUCT my BUSINESS, for which purpose he holds authority to Sign my name.

R. G. ALFORD, Surveyor, &c.

16, Queen's Road Central,
1st August, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Large Assortment of CLOCK-WORK TOYS, FLOATING DOLLS, INDIA RUBBER BALLS, &c., &c.

A New Stock of FRENCH NOVELS.

DAVID'S L'EMPIRE CHINOIS.

GEERT'S LES PRODUITS DE LA NATURE.

BOUQUET'S LE JAPON DE NOS JOURS.

THOMSON'S MALACCA AND INDO-CHINA.

HILL'S MANUAL OF BUSINESS FORMS.

LE SAINT Edition, PIRY.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF UNITED STATES.

Complete Set SCOTT'S WAVERLEY NOVELS, very cheap.

COLLIER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY HALF MOROCCO.

Complete Editions TENNYSON'S POEMS. VILLA GARDENING.

Small Size REPP NOTE PAPERS.

QUILL PENS and NIBS.

STAMP ALBUMS.

NEW AMERICAN CITHORN.

GENERAL GRANT'S TRAVELS ROUND THE WORLD.

Hongkong, September 9, 1879. se23

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:

Quarts, \$17 per Case of 12 doz.

Pints, \$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY.

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouillie in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Splend, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Roast Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

And, A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINES, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdelho, Muscat, Charet, Madela, Sheraz, Reims Burgundy, Hermitage, Pineau in Quarts and Pints.

Also, (From Bordeaux), CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.

A few Cases of LAFITTE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

WILLIAM NOTT.

Hongkong, September 4, 1879. oc4

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Departures of these COMPANIES' STEAMERS on the HONGKONG-CANTON Route will be as under till further notice, commencing on the 8th Instant:—
KIN SHAN from Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 8.30 a.m.
IOHANG from Hongkong on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 8.30 a.m.
The POWAN will run as a Nightboat, leaving Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 6 p.m.; Canton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, Limited.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

China Navigation Company, Limited.

Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

CRICKET.

THE Annual General MEETING of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB on TUESDAY Next, 16th Instant, at 6 p.m.

MEMBERS are requested to attend. GENTLEMEN desirous of joining the Cricket Club, the Subscription to which includes Lawn Tennis, are requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec.

WILLIAM HYNES, Hon. Sec. & Treasurer, H.K.C.C.

Hongkong, September 10, 1879. se13

Intimations.

MITSU BISHI LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY COMMUNICATION WITH YOKOHAMA.

COMMENCING with SATURDAY, the 18th October, and every SECOND SATURDAY thereafter, at 4 p.m., the Steamship

"NIGATA MARU,"

OR

"TAKASAGO MARU,"

Will be despatched for YOKOHAMA via KOBE.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. Co.

September 12, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "VENICE,"

P. J. RHODE, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Inst., at 3 o'clock Afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, September 10, 1879. se17

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "JAPAN,"

Captain T. S. GARDNER, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Inst., at 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 10, 1879. se17

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "SOLINDIA,"

S. WINDHAM, Master, shortly expected from SINGAPORE, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 12, 1879. ti

CASTLE LINE-OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship "LODDON CASTLE,"

expected here on or about the 14th Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 10, 1879.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Chartered Steamer "ATHOLL,"

THOMSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 19th Instant.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Steamship "OCEANIC,"

Captain J. MICALFE, will be despatched hence for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL on or about October 20th, 1879.

FIRST-CLASS FARE to LONDON, \$300.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the

AGENCY of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 22, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Capt. TREHAUD, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 13, 1879.

NOTICE.

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Intimations.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Underwritten with a List of their Contributions for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the Six Months from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the Distribution of the Portion of PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879. oc31

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business contributed during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1879, on or before September 30th, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879. ac30

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Underigned begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has REMOVED to No. 95, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Same Address as before the fire.

TUNG CHEONG, Tailor.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879. ac20

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS
AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879. ac20

THE Underigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879. ac27

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Underwritten with a List of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December 1878, and for the Six Months from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879. nol

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND TO POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Peiho.

S. (in diamond) 1 parcel Samples, from M. (in diamond) Shanghai.
Messrs Tate & Co., 1 parcel Tea Musters, from Shanghai.

Ex Iravaddy.

W.F.S. (in diamond) No. 38, 1 case Wool-
F. (in diamond) lens, from London.
J.M.H. (in diamond) No. 39, 1 case Ho-
H. (in diamond) siery, from L'don.

ME 1 cask Wine, from Marseilles.

PG 1 cask Brandy, from Marseilles.

P.B. 1 cask Brandy, from Marseilles.

Rev. E. Salaz, 1 parcel Relics, from Mar-
selle.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 10, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Capt. TALBOT, will be de-
parted for the above Port
TO-MORROW, the 16th Inst., at 4 p.m.,
instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1879. ac16

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Capt. YOUNG, will be de-
parted for the above Ports
on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Inst., at Noon,
instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1879. ac17

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI.

The Steamship
"ALBANY,"
Capt. F. ASHTON, will be de-
parted for the above Ports
on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Inst., at 3
p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1879. ac17

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN SHIP TWILIGHT, FROM
NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Ship are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Underigned
for counter signature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 15, 1879.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Loudoun Castle having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that the Goods
are being landed, at their risk, into the
Godowns of Messrs NORTON & Co., whence
delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods
on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
5 p.m. TO-MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining after the 22nd Instant will be
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 15, 1879. ac22

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Glenartney having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods—
with the exception of Opium—are being
landed at their risk into the Godown
of the Underigned, whence and/or from
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
1 o'clock TO-MORROW.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
22nd Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1879. ac22

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

NORMAN COVET, British barque, Capt.
J. L. Dunn.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

ALEXANDER YEATS, Canadian ship, Capt.
J. W. Dunham.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROSEBUD, British 3-m. schooner, Capt.
J. Collier.—Choong Woe.

TWILIGHT, American ship, Capt. W. O.
Watland.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

FRIEDRICH, German 3-m. schr., Captain
L. Petersen.—Wieler & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 14, Twilight, American (ship, 1303,
W. O. Watland, New York April 26,
Korodine and General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK
& Co.

Sept. 14, Friedrich, German three masted
schooner, 294, Petersen, Newchwang Sept.
2, Pass.—WIELER & Co.

Sept. 15, Craiglands, British steamer,
709, William Smith, Saigon Sept. 7, Rlos.
—RUSSELL & Co.

Sept. 15, Loudoun Castle, British steamer,
1634, A. Marshall, London Aug. 2, via
ports of call, and Singapore Sept. 9, Gen-
eral.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Sept. 15, Glenartney, British steamer,
1371, H. Auld, London Aug. 2, Malta 12,
Suez 17, Aden 23, and Singapore Sept. 9,
General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Sept. 15, Ajaz, British steamer, 1624,
Scott, Liverpool July 30, via ports of call,
and Singapore Sept. 9, General.—BUTTER-
FIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14, H.M.S. Egeria, for Hoihow.
15, Ningpo, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Prosperity, for Bangkok.
Ernst, for Newchwang.
Albay, for Amoy, &c.
Vesta, for Newchwang.
Yotung, for Swatow.

Sir Lancelot, for Fochow.
Priam, for London, &c.
John, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Loudoun Castle, from London, Mrs
Lowe and child; from Singapore, 48 Chi-
nese.
Per Glenartney, from London, &c., Mrs
Stockwell and daughter, and 60 Chinese.
Per Craiglands, from Saigon, 16 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The American ship Twilight reports:—
Thirty-four days to the Equator in the
Atlantic, 74 days to the meridian of Green-
wich in lat. 40 South, passed the Cape of
Good Hope July 18th in lat. 42 South,
passed Java Head Aug. 20th. Light winds
and calms in the North and South Atlantic,
variable winds in the Indian Ocean, light
winds in the Southern part of China Sea,
fresh S.W. monsoon from Natusa to port,
141 days. May 30th, spoke the American
barque Jonathan Bourne from Cardiff to
Yokohama, 24 days out, on Equator, long.
28.20 W. June 9th, spoke the American
ship Undaunted from Cardiff to Yokohama,
34 days out, in lat. 10.37 S., long 32.10
W.

The German three-masted schooner Fried-
rich reports:—First part of voyage fine
weather and northerly winds, from Foo-
chow heavy gale from the N.E., much rain,
high sea, very heavy on the 18th inst. close
to Hongkong.

The British steamer Craiglands reports:—
Left Saigon Sept. 7th, fresh S.W. mon-
soon as far as Cape Varela, from thence,
light variable to about lat. 16 N., then
strong and moderate gales from N.E. with
continuous rain to port.

The British steamer Loudoun Castle re-
ports:—Passed Gibraltar Aug. 7th. Ar-
rived at Port Said 14th. Passed Cape
Guardafui 24th. Had strong S.W. mon-
soon with heavy sea across Arabian Sea.
Arrived at Singapore Sept. 7th, sailed on
the 9th, had fresh monsoon until lat 12
hours, when we had a hard easterly gale
with high sea and thick rainy weather.
Arrived in Hongkong harbour at noon to-
day (15th)—all well.

The British steamer Glenartney reports:—
Channel to Gibraltar and to Port Said light
variable winds easterly fine, from Aden to
Singapore strong monsoon and high sea,
showery throughout, Singapore to Paracels
light variable wind, S.W. to N.W. fine.
Paracels to Hongkong fresh winds and high
cross sea, 60 miles South of Hongkong
hard N.E. gale and high sea.

CARGO.

Per Cathay, sailed 9th September:—For
London: from Canton and Macao, 13,319
boxes and 500 half-chests Tea, containing
168,871 lbs. Congon, 71,688 lbs. S. C. Pepper,
and 48,822 lbs. Sc. Or. Pekoe; from Can-
ton, 233 bales Raw Silk, 18 cases Silk
Goods, and 218 bales Waste Silk; from
Amoy, 1,307 boxes and 460 half-chests Tea
(particulars unknown); from Shanghai, 415
boxes, 6,473 half-chests, and 84 cases Tea
(particulars unknown), 441 bales Raw Silk,
3 cases Silk Goods, and 30 bales Waste
Silk; from Japan, 176 bales Raw Silk, and
34 bales Waste Silk.—For Continent: from
Canton, 103 bales Raw Silk, 1 case Silk
Goods, 2 bales Waste Silk, and 291 bales
Cocoons; from Shanghai, 5 bales Raw
Silk; from Japan, 11 bales Raw Silk, and
94 bales Waste Silk.—For New York: from
Shanghai, 36 bales Raw Silk.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUEZ,
AND LONDON.—
Per Priam, at noon To-morrow, the
16th inst., instead of as previously
notified.

For MANILA.—
Per Esmeralda, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow,
the 16th instant, instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW.—
Per Douglas, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednes-
day, the 17th inst., instead of as
previously notified.

For BANGKOK.—
Per Danube, at 1.30 p.m., on Wednesday,
the 17th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUI.—
Per Albany, at 2.30 p.m., on Wednesday,
the 17th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CAL-
CUTTA.—
Per Venice and Japan, at 2.30 p.m., on
Wednesday, the 17th inst.

For SWATOW.—
Per Yotung, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday,
the 17th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Sindh will
be despatched on TUESDAY,
the 16th Instant, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,
Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bom-
bay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The hours will be observed in closing
the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet Indus
will be despatched on TUESDAY,
the 23rd Instant, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Brindisi or Southampton;
to the Straits Settlements, Batavia,
Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt,
Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
—Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet City of
Peking will be despatched on WED-
NESDAY, the 1st October, with Mails
for Japan, San Francisco, the United
States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c.
which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M.—Registry closes.

2.30 P.M.—Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(except the Bahamas and Hayti),
Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay
cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, September 11, 1879. oc1

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

Notice of optional cargo per Glenartney
to be given before 1 p.m.

4 p.m.—Esmeralda leaves for Manila.

Auction.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr G.
R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

Meetings.

6 p.m.—Meeting of the Members of the
Hongkong Cricket Club.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, September 17:—

Noon.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.

3 p.m.—Albay leaves for Amoy, &c.

3 p.m.—Venice and Japan leave for Sin-
gapore, &c.

THURSDAY, September 18:—

Noon.—Auction of Valuable Building
Lot.

MONDAY, September 22:—

Goods per Loudoun Castle undelivered
after this date subject to rent.

Goods per Glenartney undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, September 23:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

WEDNESDAY, October 1:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-
ohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, October 16:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.05 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1879.

REFERRING again to the movement now
being made in Japan towards a resump-
tion by that Empire of her sovereign
rights over foreigners within her domi-
nions, only a few further remarks may
be offered. This subject, as we have
already remarked, has attracted more
attention than it perhaps deserved by
reason of the strange means adopted to
advance their views by those who regard
the present treaties with foreign powers
as an injury to Japan. The programme
of this would-be progressive party seems
to be to adopt all the irregular and in-
direct means within its power to agitate
this question, and to keep it persistently
before the mind of public men in and out
of Japan. For this purpose foreign peri-
odicals have been started and maintained,
foreign gentlemen of various ranks and
station have been ostentatiously hon-
oured and fêted, and the most persistent
and unblushing attacks have been made
upon H. B. M. Representative at the
Japanese Court. One of the periodicals
alluded to has been specially eager in
this mud-splattering warfare, and by
this course, while certainly doing more
harm than good to the cause which called
it into existence, it has, by way of
contrast, brought effectually into relief
the manly, independent character of the
bona fide foreign journals of the Settle-
ment. In a recent issue of the weekly
periodical of Tokio (which is said to be
conducted by an American) there ap-
pears a gross and open attack upon Sir
Harry Parkes, and the so-called co-
operative system of oppression and ty-
ranny of which he is said to be the
principal leader. The British Minister
in there described as at the head of a
"conspiracy against Japanese liberties,"
and as "the living instrument of Eng-
land's worst policy," while the ends to
be accomplished by the party thus vig-
orously represented are gracefully set out
to be "the immediate resumption of the
tariff rights which the British Minister
and his accomplices stole away, like
thieves in the night." The vindictive
personal attack upon Sir Harry which
accompanies this diatribe is useful only
as an additional colouring.

Unfortunately, however, for decent
appearances, the article which follows,
to which the above-quoted effort is merely
an introduction, is that which we pub-
lished a few days since under the head-
ing of "Friends of the East." The stage-
manager is here greatly at fault, as all
his machinery has been laid bare, and
the play is stripped of all its romance.
"The opportune conjunction, in this
part of the world, of certain eminent
men, who are avowedly animated by
different feelings toward eastern Govern-
ments and people from those declared by
the majority of residents" has suggested
the formation of an association called

"The Friends of the East." This polit-
ical Society, says this American con-
ductor of the Japanese periodical, has
been partly organized and will be sup-
ported by, "General Grant, Governor
Hennessy of Hongkong, and other gen-
tlemen of prominent official and influ-
ential private station." It is pleasant and
reassuring to find that no "sudden
change in the existing condition of
affairs," or any "active hostility" against
the present system of social and political
intercourse, is proposed to be at once
taken,—that, though of a revolutionary
character, this association does not im-
mediately intend to assume weapons of
a deadly description. What is at pre-
sent proposed by these "Friends of the
East"—poor East! she has been ap-
parently friendless for many years, and
can now only raise two or three by the
side-wind of Tariff Revision—is, "to
extend intelligence, in western countries,
of the injurious principles upon which
eastern relations are maintained," of the
burdens the East is made to endure, of
"the arbitrary and aggressive

78 at 6 o'clock. Yesterday the readings were at a.m. 29.73; at 8 o'clock 29.73; at 10 o'clock 29.75; at noon 29.73; at 2 p.m. 29.71; at 4 o'clock 29.72; at 6 o'clock 29.75 (ther. 77). To-day at 6 a.m. the readings were 29.85; at 8 o'clock 29.87; at 10 o'clock 29.90; at noon 29.90; (ther. 76).

We have heard a great deal from the *Japan Gazette* and other rabid opponents of the Governor of Hongkong respecting the expense incurred by the Japanese Government in entertaining that gentleman; few, however, have taken into account the amount which he has spent in this country. The Editor of the *Gazette* would be appalled if he knew how we do—how many thousands of dollars Mr. Hennessy has spent here, in purchasing Japanese screens, vases, bronzes, &c. We have heard, privately, that His Excellency insured his purchases and presents in the north for ten thousand dollars, and that those of the south amounted to twice that sum. A gentleman whose knowledge of these matters cannot be gainsayed assures us that Governor Hennessy has purchased over twenty thousand dollars worth of curios, of all kinds, in Japan, since his arrival here. Our informant promises us some further and more interesting information regarding the movements of this distinguished gentleman, for our next issue.—*Hingo News*.

Shen Pao-chen, who heads, says a Shanghai paper, the crusade against opium in these provinces, has set about enforcing his orders for closing the opium-shops in Nanking as well as those in the surrounding villages. The provincial examinations being at hand, it is thought that the large concourse of students may throw some difficulties in the way; the military authorities are accordingly directed to exercise a strict superintendence in the matter.

A "LINCOLNSHIRE DRUGGIST" writes to a London contemporary:—

I am a country chemist, of "the lower grade," one of four (of whom I am not the chief) in two contiguous villages, which together have not more than 4,500 inhabitants. I sell, as nearly as I can judge, about two gallons of laudanum per month, solely by retail; besides, say, some sixteen or twenty ounces of opium itself. Most of this is sold to women of the poorer class, who must pinch themselves seriously in many ways to be able to purchase this "luxury." Most of them are evidently ashamed of their habit of opium-eating, or laudanum-taking, as the case may be, but some quite otherwise. Many will consume an ounce of opium every week, and some considerably more. One man I know who will take at a dose twenty grains of morphia; and this dose, I believe, he has occasionally swallowed twice in one day. These are facts. As to the explanation of them, I am hardly prepared to speak of that. The "crave" (your word, Sir) I believe to be a natural one, at least in these parts. How first induced, if induced at all, I know not. It is apparently partly of a physical, partly of a moral origin. Women of low vitality and poor spirit seem most subject to it. Opium is their refuge from "the dumps." In fact, as you suppose, it applies to them the place of alcoholic liquors. May I conclude with a question? Is the trade in this drug an immoral one?

A PROPOSAL is on foot to establish a sanatorium at Chefoo for missionaries. "Sanitas" writes to the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*:—

"Like their brethren elsewhere, the missionaries in Chefoo are overburdened with work, and during the hot season, especially, need all the rest they can secure. It is hardly fair for them to be exposed to all the labour and anxiety which is entailed by the arrival of one or two or more sick families, often anxiety of the very gravest character. What, then, is the remedy? The high rates charged by hotels preclude the possibility of missionaries taking advantage of them. The only other alternative is that a missionary sanatorium should be built at Chefoo, and conducted in such an economical style as shall place it quite within the range of any missionary to send his family or any members of it who may require the change. At first it was thought that this might be accomplished by the missionaries themselves on the joint-stock principle; but now this plan appears inexpedient, and the present proposal is to ask all the societies to contribute a proportionate share towards its erection. This seems only fair for, (1) With the salary afforded by North China a large number who formerly required to go home can now regain their health, thus saving an immense amount of expense, and all sorts of inconveniences. (2) With inexpensive and comfortable accommodation, many a missionary, jaded or worn out with the climate of the South, might spend a month here and return with new vigour to do greatly increased work in his own sphere. The scheme is quite practicable. I understand the missionaries on the spot are quite prepared to undertake the labour of erecting such an institution and taking care of it in the winter months; there need be no difficulty, therefore, if the other missionaries only exert themselves to bring the matter before their respective Boards, and secure the funds. Three or four thousand taels would put up a very commodious establishment."

The following, from the *Celestial Empire* is a very fair summary of the Swatow Guild case:—

T. W. Duff and D. M. David, of Chin-kiang, claimed Tls. 6,000 each from the members of the Swatow Opium Guild for injury sustained to the plaintiffs' business through the members of the Guild conspiring together to stop the importation of opium by foreigners from Shanghai to Chin-kiang. The Tao-tai, Chen, the Magistrate, Mr. Davenport, H.B.M.'s Consul, and Mr. Allen, the British Assessor, were on the bench. Mr. Drummond and Mr. Wainwright appeared for the members of the Guild. Only one of the plaintiffs, Mr. Duff, appeared, and he stated that owing to the short notice of the hearing of the case that had been given Mr. David was unable to be present. Mr. Drummond asked for information as to the constitution of the Court, and Mr. Davenport replied to the effect that the Tao-tai sitting as Judge in the case, while Chen sat as Magistrate of the Court, and Mr. Allen as British Assessor, and he (Mr. Davenport) appeared as British Consul, to watch over the interests of the plaintiffs in British subjects. If there was an appeal it would have to go to the official next

highest to the Tao-tai. A large number of witnesses, chiefly Parsees, were then called to give evidence as to the stoppage of the opium trade in foreign hands between this port and Chin-kiang through the influence of the Guild. Their evidence was of a most hesitating nature and several of them were asked by the Consul and the plaintiff if fear of the Guild prevented them from speaking out. Evidence was also given of the existence of an agreement between Messrs. David Sassoon, & Co. and the Guild, whereby the former agreed to close their business at Chin-kiang, and also providing a recompense for Messrs. Sassoon for loss of trade thus occasioned to them, and further providing that no other foreigner should be allowed to carry on the business there. It was also suggested that the Guild had imposed an extra tax of a tael per chest on the opium imported in order to cover the amount of money to be paid as compensation to Messrs. Sassoon. The seven members of the Guild named in the charge were also examined at some length by the Tao-tai, and denied all knowledge of anything having been done to hinder the plaintiffs' trade or that of any other foreigner engaged in the opium trade with Chin-kiang. The case was ultimately adjourned sine die.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunkett.)
Monday, Sept. 15.

A MASTER AND SERVANT CASE.

Tong Achin, a house-boy, and Chan Amni, an Amah, were charged by Mr. P. A. So-gueira, a piano-tuner, with refusal of duty, and creating a disturbance in his house. Complainant stated that his boy refused to clear away the dinner-table at nine o'clock last night, when ordered to do so. He gave him in charge.

Tong Achin, said:—I have been in Mr. Soqueira's employ for two years. I cleared away the table when told to do so; but, as my master had accused me of stealing the key of the store-room, I told him I would not work for him any more, and intended giving him a month's notice.

Charge dismissed, the boy agreeing to go back to his employment.

Chan Amni, the second defendant, stated that she was accused by her master of stealing a key; she denied the charge, and searched all day for the key, which was found in her master's drawer. When the key was found, she told her master and mistress that they ought to be careful before accusing people of stealing. When she said this, the complainant came and slapped her on the face with a slipper; she went for a constable to give him in charge. Complainant also went for constable and gave her into custody for creating a disturbance.

Complainant re-called, stated that he lost the key of his store-room on Saturday last, and asked the servants to look for it. He did not blame anyone for stealing it. The Amah created a great disturbance in the house and was shouting out to his wife, in a loud voice. He cautioned her about it; the disturbance continued again last evening. He went and gave her several slaps on the face with a thin slipper and then gave her in charge to a constable.

His Worship dismissed the charge and advised Mr. Soqueira to pay the Amah her month's wages \$3, she agreeing to accept that amount, and the matter.

Mr. Soqueira appeared to agree to this arrangement at first, but immediately changed his mind and said he would only pay \$1.50, that being the amount of wages due, and she could summons him if she liked.

His Worship then informed Mr. Soqueira, that he had done very wrong in striking the woman, and that it was only fair that she should get the full month's wages, in lieu of a month's notice, and that, if the Amah took out a summons against him, he would very likely have to pay \$5. Masters had their remedy if servants did not do what was right, but it would not do to take the law into their own hands and strike them.

DR BROWN IN HONGKONG AGAIN.

John McMahon Brown, described as a doctor, was charged by a chair coolie, with refusing to pay chair-hire on the 14th inst. Complainant stated that the defendant came out of the Stag Hotel last night, and got into his chair. He carried him to another tavern, where defendant got out of the chair, and went inside. When he came out, he asked to be taken to a brothel, and was taken to a place in East Street, where complainant waited for him until eleven o'clock. Defendant came out and refused to pay for being carried about. He was drunk and got into the chair. Complainant carried him in the direction of the station, but before getting there, defendant got out and walked.

Lou A Li, mate of last witness, corroborated his statement.

Defendant stated that he did not engage the chair; it was engaged by an officer of the Sir Lancelot; he walked to the Police Station.

Inspector Corcoran stated that he heard a noise of shouting in the Hollywood Road, last night, shortly after eleven o'clock. He sent a constable to see what was up. The constable came back with the defendant and complainant, who charged the former with refusing to pay chair hire, and claimed forty cents. He gave defendant an opportunity of paying the forty cents. He said he was unable to pay it. His clothes were quite wet.

Prisoner was fined forty cents, the fine to be given, as amends, to the chair coolie.

Prisoner was then charged with being drunk on the 18th inst. and also with refusing to pay chair hire.

Defendant admitted the charge, and was fined \$1 and ordered to pay forty cents amends to the chair coolie.

STRANGE DEFENCE—CASE COMMITTED.

Liam Avah, remanded from the 9th inst., charged (with others not in custody), with robbery on the Aberdeen Road on the 7th inst., was brought up to day.

Inspector Lindsay stated that he could not find my previous convictions against the prisoner, and had no more evidence to produce.

The defendant was then duly cautioned, and made the following statement:—I know nothing about this case, and have had nothing to say to it. On Monday last, the 8th inst., Sergeant Pang Aloi, and P. C. Wong Shing, came to my house and asked me if I knew anything about a highway robbery which had been committed on the Aberdeen Road; I told them I knew nothing about it; they asked me to make enquiries about the case and then left my house, and told me if I could get hold of the robbers they would give me a reward of twenty-five dollars. I said I am not lucky enough to succeed in this case; they then said "come with us." I did not go with them and they went away. The same day the Sergeant came back by himself and begged me to make enquiries into the case; he said he would not come again to my house and asked me to meet him next day in the Third Street. I agreed to meet him at eleven o'clock. Next day two men, one the complainant in the case, the other, a stranger, came to my house and told me that Pang Aloi wanted to see me; we went together and met Pang Aloi, the detective Sergeant and P. C. Wong Shing, in Third Street. We walked along in a party, and as we were nearing the entrance to Sheung Fung Lane, a Police Sergeant came up and arrested me. I asked him what was the matter; the complainant in this case, then came up and said, "That is the man." I did not know what he meant, as no charge had been made against me at the time. I was taken to the Central Police Station and was charged by the complainant with having robbed him on the highway. I denied the charge because I had not done what I was charged with.

Defendant was committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

ROBBING UP FIREWOOD.

Kwok Lai, a married woman, was found by P. C. 249, carrying a spar away from the Praya. As she could not account for the spar satisfactorily, he arrested her.

Defendant stated that she picked the spar out of the water and was taking it home for firewood.

Fined \$2, in default of payment seven days imprisonment.

A FOREIGN VAGRANT.

John Johnson, a Swede, was charged by Inspector Rivers, with being a vagrant. Complainant stated that Johnson had given himself up to the Police last night, and said he had come out of Hospital, and had no place to live, and no means of getting food.

Defendant, who stated that he was a seaman, and had been nine weeks out of employment, was discharged.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

Tam Achenang, a chair coolie, employed by Mr. Degener, was charged with absenting himself without leave, on the 18th and 14th instants.

Complainant stated that he has had to send the defendant very often for absenting himself, and has, at times, had to engage another coolie to do his work. On Saturday last, complainant came over from Kowloon, and, at twelve o'clock, raised his chair. Defendant was absent. He had to engage an outside coolie to take him to the Hotel. At half-past two, he returned to Kowloon. Defendant still absent, and only returned this morning. When he was told to go away, and that his services would be no longer required, defendant became very noisy and said he would not go away.

Defendant said:—I carried my master to the Hotel on Saturday. When I got there I was taken sick with fever and ague and had to get a substitute to take my place. I have my master's authority to call a substitute to do my work when I am ill.

Lam A Tsun, mate of defendant, stated that his fellow-servant complained of "belly-ache" on Saturday last, about noon, and went home without telling his master that he was ill. He came back at one o'clock. Witness corrected this statement and said that defendant got ill at half-past twelve and went home and got a substitute. Witness and the substitute carried his master to the Hotel. Witness again corrected this statement, and said:—The defendant came back before we went to the Hotel, and helped to carry the master, and got the substitute afterwards.

His Worship informed last witness that he did not believe a word he had said; if he could prove that he had been telling lies, he would send him to goal for a month for giving false evidence.

Defendant was fined \$3, in default of payment seven days imprisonment for neglect of duty as a servant.

LARGE LIES.

Chan Yau, a carpenter, who has been in Hongkong for ten days and has no work, was sent to prison for four months with hard labour for stealing a man's clothes from a scaffolding in Hollywood Road where they had been hung up to dry.

Chan A Chung was charged with snatching \$6, from a shop in Bonham Strand, yesterday.

Prisoner, who lives in Taipingshan and has been five years in Hongkong doing job work as a street coolie, was found guilty. He admitted having one month with hard labour, last February, for larceny. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, the first and last fourteen days in solitary confinement, and to be publicly exposed in the stocks for six hours the day previous to his release from goal.

Ho A So, charged with stealing a silver bangle from the person of a child, in the Hollywood Road, on the 10th inst., was remanded till Wednesday, to admit of further search being made for the property.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before the Hon. the Acting Puisne Judge J. J. Francis, Esq.)
Monday, September 15.

BAN HOP AND OTHERS v. LEE LUM, \$622 50.—This was an action to recover \$500 liquidated damages for breach of contract, plus \$105 the value of seven balls of opium forfeited to the plaintiff by such breach of contract, and \$17.50, a penalty imposed by the same contract upon the defendant in respect of these seven balls of opium (\$2.50 each) which he had been preparing without having given notice to the plaintiff, (the Opium-Farmer) of his intention to do so, with various particulars as agreed on.

The Attorney General, instructed by Mr. E. Sharp, appeared for the Opium Farmer, and Mr. Brereton for the defendant.

There were altogether three cases between these parties. In the first Lee Lum was sued for breach of contract, claiming liquidated damages \$500 and \$122.50 special damages. A cross action was brought, in which Lee Lum sued for \$500 liquidated damages for breach of contract. In the other case one Lum Chan, who had been brought before the Police Court in the matter, sued the Opium Farmer for malicious prosecution. The case was last before the Court on Thursday the 4th inst., when the absence of a material witness through ill health led to the case being continued. That witness was now present and was examined.

Chuk Pan Shan:—I am employed by the opium farmer as the issuer of licences. I superintend the excise officers. I know a man named Lee Lum; he is a sub-licencee of the farmer's. I witnessed him sign this document, (the contract). I remember the night of the 6th August. About half-past ten o'clock that night two excise officers brought to the opium farmer's shop three pans containing opium that had been boiled for some time. I weighed the whole and then weighed one of the pans, and deducted the weight of the pans from the whole. That showed a net weight of opium of 800 taels. The pans were of the common kind generally used in the preparation of opium. I took them to be all of the same weight as the one I weighed. I went to the Wing Loong shop No. 8 Queen's Road West, and saw Leong Achun, who, in the presence of Lee Akum said he was a servant of the latter, and afterwards said that there were five balls of opium in the pans. No report had been made to the opium farmer that any opium was to be boiled there after six o'clock. During the month of June, 15 balls were reported by this sub-licencee, and these were all boiled during the day; in July there were 12, in August up to the 6th, there were 6 balls. On these a rate was paid of \$2.50 a ball.

Mr. Brereton said he would not call any witnesses.

The Attorney General addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiffs. They had agreed, he said, on the issues. The first question was, did the defendant boil or permit the boiling of opium at night? The defence to that was the simple answer,—"No, the whole thing is a myth." The second question was, had he a quantity of opium which had not been reported? He had proved this quantity of opium had not been reported, and the question simply was whether the \$500 claimed was liquidated damages or a penalty. Having regard to the nature of all the clauses, it was entirely for the Court to say under any circumstances whether the thing, although called liquidated damages, was not really a penalty. He was "quite willing to leave that matter in his Lordship's hands."

If his Lordship held that a breach of contract had been made, the cross-action which was for damages for the improper withdrawal of the license of course fell to the ground, as by the contract the breach cancelled the license. The sub-licencee certainly could have lost nothing by the withdrawal of his license at any rate, for the amount made on the opium he prepared, taking his returns as correct, barely paid for his license. But the only really important point was that not raised by the defendant but by his Lordship, namely, whether the Opium Farmer could make such a contract unless it was in contradiction of public law or public policy; and asked that it be given effect to by the Court.

His Lordship said he had no difficulty in finding that the opium was being boiled, and that it had not been reported. The whole question that had to be argued was the validity of contract. He asked that there should be laid before him the ordinance, the conditions made under it, and the contract with all its conditions. The ordinance did not render it obligatory on the opium farmer to grant contracts, because if obligatory there was no consideration for these conditions; if it were not obligatory and the opium farmer had discretion, then could he impose any conditions not sanctioned by the Governor in Council.

Mr. Russell said the whole policy of the Government and the intention of the Legislature in passing this Ordinance on the subject was to put into the hand of one man the power of making the most of this farm on consideration of his paying a lump sum to the revenue of the Colony, the fund to be expended for the public good. It was not necessary for the Government to surround the sub-licencees with protection. The opium farmer, who had paid a large sum of money for the privileges he held, was not likely to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. This Ordinance protected him and gave him means for recovering fines &c. from those who sought to evade the law with regard to this trade. But he or those who served under him had to take the initiative in every case if he was to be advantaged by it. By opium being found by a policeman, for instance, in a steamer in the harbour, he would not be in any way advantaged. His own people must prosecute to allow him to benefit from the fines.

His Lordship asked whether the law did not recommend itself to the Attorney General as indicating that the remedy should be exclusively a criminal one; did it not indicate that all rules should be sanctioned by the Governor, and that the only remedy for their transgression should be a criminal one.

The Attorney General said this was not so, unless his Lordship was prepared to hold that the Governor must make rules before the plaintiffs could grant licenses at all, and that they could not make a contract with anything in it additional to these rules. The opium farmer had great difficulties to contend against. He had given the public of Hongkong—for the Government was only the public—twice as much as had ever been given before. If he had had any suspicion of this difficulty, he

had nothing to do but to submit these conditions embodied in his contract to the Government and they would have been approved. The defendant could then have been brought before a Criminal Court and punished for his breach of the law. But as the conditions were merely in the contract the Magistrate referred them to the Civil Court. In the absence of any conditions made by the Government he submitted the case. Where there was a wrong there was always a remedy. That there had been a wrong committed by the defendant he had fully proved; he submitted that the line of defence suggested by the Court would not deprive him from securing his remedy here.

His Lordship directed the Attorney General's attention to the strict rule as to the interpretation of all monopolies; everything was to be interpreted against the monopolist.

The Attorney General submitted that the Court was bound to take notice of and give effect to this contract unless it was contrary to public policy or law. The defendant himself admitted that the plaintiff is the opium farmer, and also admitted the contract, and it had been proved that he (the defendant) had broken his bargain. His Lordship asked whether the Attorney General contended that even had the subsection 3 not been in the Ordinance at all the opium farmer would have had any right to grant sub-licenses or enter into such contracts.

The Attorney General did not think so. Mr. Brereton said the case was one of very great importance not only as regards the opium farmer but the public generally and the Government. But however great and high those might be who were concerned, the case must be decided upon strict law. This was a penal ordinance and a penal contract, and they must therefore be read very strictly. The Ordinance No. 2 of 1868 was to regulate the sale of prepared opium. It was not merely an ordinance to set up an opium farm and leave the farmer to work away as best suited him and insert any conditions he liked in his licenses. He submitted the Ordinance was intended to protect the public as well as the opium farmer. If the case was as the Attorney General said why should the Legislature have put in anything at all about the Governor framing and approving conditions; why not have left the whole thing in the opium farmer's hands? The Government had reserved to themselves this check so that there should be some security that the regulations imposed were just, reasonable and fair. In face of that, no conditions could be admitted here unless they had been sanctioned by the Governor and Council. The principle pervaded the whole ordinance that all contraventions of these regulations were to be treated as a purely criminal matter.

Another important point was as to the Court to deal with these matters. One Police Magistrate here had some difficulty on the question whether the Police Court had anything to do with the Opium Ordinance at all; and he held over some cases to allow of him consulting with Mr. Phillips. That was when the Petty Sessions, which was the Court mentioned in the ordinance, was abolished. Mr. Phillips was in some doubt on the point himself. The result was the passing of Ordinance No. 1 of 1879, which provided that the Police Court should deal with these cases. That was the only Court that properly could deal with this case; that Court being expressly named all others were excluded.

His Lordship: The question is can they super-add. Can they make a contract imposing additional conditions; or having made such a contract can they recover on it.

Mr. Brereton said the express object of the law was to secure that all conditions sought to be imposed on sub-licencees must pass the Governor and Executive Council. Had these extra conditions been approved they would have had the effect of law. The tendency especially of late years was against monopolies; the public might at the hands of a monopolist having no check on him, be made to suffer great hardship; this supported his view of the intention of the Legislature which had never intended; that the opium farmer should be given the power to make any conditions without the consent of the Governor and the Executive. Coming to the evidence he said the attempt to prove the weight of the opium was simply preposterous, as much so as anything he had ever seen in Court. Were there five balls or seven? Did anybody know? The most hap-hazard way of guessing at the weight seemed to have been used instead of anything like the strictness which should have been used to found a charge under a penal ordinance and penal contract so to speak.

The Attorney General in reply said the defence admitted now that he had boiled opium; and it had been proved. That he had never reported it to the opium farmer. The whole question was, as his Lordship had said, whether the opium farmer had the right to enter into this contract without having all these conditions previously sanctioned.

His Lordship said he would consider the question; he would give judgment as soon as possible, and would notify the Counsel a day before.

ARRIVAL OF THE "VEGA."

(Japan Gazette, Sept. 3.)
The long expected arrival of this vessel took place last night, 2nd instant, after a voyage of 425 days duration. This expedition was equipped at the cost of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Mr. Oscar Dickson and Mr. Sibirakoff, and is under the command of Professor A. E. Nordenskjöld, and the following staff of navigating and scientific officers:—
Captain Palander, second in command.
Professor Kjellman, botanist.
Dr. Almqvist, medicine and botany.
Dr. Stuxberg, zoologist.
Lieut. Bove, Royal Italian Navy, hydrographer.
Lieut. Hoogard, Royal Danish Navy, meteorologist.
Lieut. Nordqvist, Imperial Russian Guard, zoologist.
Lieut. Brusevitz, Royal Swedish Marine, second officer.
And a crew of twenty-one picked seamen. The Vega left Gothenburg 4th July, 1878, calling at Tromsø on the 21st July, and subsequently at Novaya Zemlia, and at Dickson's harbour, on the east side of the Yenesei. Leaving Dickson's harbour on the 1st August, they followed the coast of Siberia as far as Cape Tschukotka, off which they arrived on the 20th of August. The coast of northern Asia presented little of interest, there being very little snow, except that which had drifted into the valleys. The floors were extremely scarce, and of a

character usually found on the extreme northern portions of Asia. Continuing the voyage slowly, the mouth of the Lena was reached at the end of August, from whence despatches were forwarded home. Proceeding thence, without any interruption from ice, Yenriklan, on the east side of Koluchin bay was passed, and the vessel was brought to an anchor in Koluchin bay at nightfall on the 28th September. The sea was calm and comparatively free from ice, and no possible obstacle to the continuance of the voyage was apprehended. During the night, however, the floating hummocks drifted in, and were immediately concealed by newly formed ice; and at daybreak of the 29th September the Vega was securely frozen into winter quarters, one mile and a half from the shore. To seaward the ice formed for a distance of about twenty miles, beyond which was open water. Within a short distance of the vessel were several Tschukofski villages, the people of which were in most friendly communication with the Vega. As winter advanced the people of the villages suffered dreadfully from famine, and Professor Nordenskjöld distributed upward of 3000 pounds of bread, all that could be spared in view of the uncertainty of the duration of the vessel's imprisonment in her then quarters. The weather was very severe, the lowest recorded temperature being -50° Fahrenheit. This temperature, in the absence of wind, was not disagreeable, but there was a succession of violent storms during some of which the thermometer rose to -40°, when the cold was severely felt. The spring season advanced very slowly, with a correspondingly gradual rise of temperature; and on the morning of the 18th of July there was no change in the appearance of the ice which surrounded the vessel, and which threatened to last fully a fortnight longer; but at noon it suddenly broke up, and at 4 p.m. on the same day the vessel was again under steam, after two hundred and ninety-four days' detention. On the 20th the East Cape was passed under steam, there being then eighty tons of coal on board. From the East Cape they visited Port Clarence on the American coast, and subsequently Lawrence Bay and Island, Koniam Bay on the Asiatic coast, and finally Behring Island off the coast of Kamchatka for purposes of scientific research into the flora, fauna, zoology and botany of those northern regions of Asia and America. At Behring Island a very interesting discovery of fossil bones was made. The remains were those of an immense sea animal, *Rhytina Stelleri*, whose existence must have been several centuries ago. From Behring Island the vessel proceeded direct to Japan with fair weather until the 31st August, when there was a heavy gale with lightning and rain. A flash of lightning split the main top, and hurt, but not seriously, several men who were on deck at the time.

During their absence of fourteen months, all but two days, there has been no sickness of any kind on board the vessel, and no appearance of scurvy, and in this respect the expedition has been more successful than any previous undertaking of the same character, a circumstance which reflects the highest credit upon all connected with it. Professor Nordenskjöld is clearly of opinion that a voyage from Europe through Behring Straits can be made with great certainty and safety when sufficient experience of the Northern seas has been gained. From Japan to the Lena Archipelago is a voyage which offers no difficulty to careful and skilful navigators; and as the river Lena communicates directly with Central Siberia, there is every prospect of a large and increasing trade as soon as it has been properly inaugurated, and this is a chance which Japan should not allow to pass by. As the Vega came direct from Behring Island to Yokohama there was no possibility of seeing or hearing anything of the discovery ship *A. E. Nordenskjöld* which was lost last month off Nemoro on the north-east coast of Yezo, but there is every reason to hope that the officers and crew of that vessel will shortly arrive in Yokohama and be consoled for their misfortune by the gratifying knowledge of the safe arrival of the Vega.

It is too early to speak as to the scientific successes of this expedition, but Professor Nordenskjöld and his experienced staff have acquired an amount of information of the most valuable character, which will be given to the world at a later period.

Quotations.

RUSSIAN, September 15, 1879.
OPUM.—New Patna, cash...\$655
" Old " cash...
" New Benares, cash, 617½
" Old " cash...
" New Malwa, credit, 720
" Allowance Tels.,
" Old Malwa, credit, 780
" Allowance Tels.,

Exchange.

Bank, Wire... 3/1
" Demand... 3/8
" 30 days sight... 3/8
" 4 months sight... 3/8
Credits, 4 " 3/8
Documentary, 4 months sight, 3/8
India, Wire... 2104
" demand... 2204
Shanghai, demand... 724
" 80 days sight... 734
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine... 27.65
Sovereigns... 5.38

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 52 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,300
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,350
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 720
Chinese Insurance Co., \$300
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$780
China Fire Ins. Co., \$190
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 14 prem.
H.K. & W. S.-boat Co., \$12 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 11
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 93
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65
China Sugar Refining Co., 68 prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, September 15, 1879.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 29.884
Do. 1 P.M. ... 29.850
Do. 4 P.M. ... 29.842
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 78
Do. 1 P.M. ... 78½
Do. 4 P.M. ... 78
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 75
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 75½
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 75
Do. Maximum ... 78½
Do. Minimum over night 76

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTES FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSILLIES.

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 16th September, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. SINDH, Commandant MONGE, with PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 15th September, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879. sc16



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship INDUS, Captain S. D. SHALLARD, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. MOLLER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 10, 1879. sc23

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 30th September. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 8, 1879. ocl

Occidental and Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GALLIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, October 16th, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 15th October. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, September 13, 1879. ocl6

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. sc80

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL Landed and Stored in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS constructed expressly for the purpose.

For Terms, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 26, 1879. sc26

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sallor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

To Let.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the Praya.

Apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, BONAHE ROAD, WITH LARGE TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to

SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 5jn89

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 5jn80

Insurances.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MILMOHRS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 8. From Pier to East Point.

Steamers									
Albay	5 b	F. Ashton	Brit.	str.	366	Sept. 10	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Tamsui, &c.	17th inst.
Atholl	8 c	Thomson	Brit.	str.	922	Sept. 10	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	
Bombay	2 d		Brit.	str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
China	5 c	Ackermann	Ger.	str.	648	Sept. 12	Stamess & Co.	Shanghai	
City of Peking	5 k	Berry	Amer.	str.	5079	Sept. 15	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yama & San Francisco	Mails, 1st pr.
Oranienland	4 c	Smith	Brit.	str.	709	Sept. 15	Russell & Co.		
Danube	2 b	Clanchy	Brit.	str.	561	Sept. 12	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Bangkok	17th inst.
Douglas	5 h	Young	Brit.	str.	864	Sept. 12	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	17th inst.
Emeralda	5 d	Talbot	Brit.	str.	396	Sept. 12	Russell & Co.	Manila	To-morrow
Fame	6 b	Stopani	Brit.	str.	117	Sept. 12	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		Tug Plying
Japan	5 b	Gardner	Brit.	str.	1865	Sept. 15	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Spore, Calcutta, &c.	17th, 3 p.m.
Loudoun Castle	5 c	Marshall	Brit.	str.	1634	Sept. 15	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Norna	5 c	Love	Brit.	str.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong		Coast Dock
Paladin	5 c	Parker	Brit.	str.	897	Sept. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Pernambuco	5 c	Butler	Brit.	str.	1547	Sept. 12	Melchem & Co.		Sands' Slip
Praam	5 c	Haydon	Amer.	str.	48	Mar. 24	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-morrow
Sea Gull	5 k	Monge	Feb.	str.	2024	Sept. 12	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Sindh	5 c	Reynier	Feb.	str.	1004	Sept. 12	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	To-morrow
Tibro	5 h	Rhodes	Brit.	str.	1962	Sept. 12	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	Mails
Venice	5 h	McDonnell	Brit.	str.	286	Sept. 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Spore, Calcutta, &c.	17th, 3 p.m.
Yontung	2 b	Connor	Brit.	str.	286	Sept. 12	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	18th, daylight
Zephyr			Brit.	str.		Sept. 12	Russell & Co.	Holhow, &c.	Sands' Slip

Sailing Vessels								
Adelaide Norris	4 c	Woodward	Amer. bga.	719	Aug. 11	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Agnes Muir	4 k	Low	Brit. sh.	851	July 26	Meyer & Co.	Hamburg	
Alexander Yeats	4 k	Dunham	Canad. sh.	1598	Sept. 8	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	Wanchai Pier
Alva	8 k	Souza	Port. sh.	632	Aug. 31	Brandao & Co.	Hilo	
Anna Bertha	4 k	Kraus	Ger. bga.	468	Aug. 26	Stemssen & Co.	San Francisco	
Antioch	3 c	Weeks	Amer. bga.	646	Aug. 7	Vogel & Co.	.....
Bun Pan	2 c	Muller	Slam. sh.	575	Aug. 31	Yuen Fat Hong	.....
Chocola	4 k	Kennett	Brit. bga.	284	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	For Sale
Claro Babuyan	4 k	Polson	Brit. bga.	368	Sept. 11	Chong Woo	Tientsin	
Ebenzer	4 c	Miller	Brit. Sm. sh.	319	Aug. 24	Melchers & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Echo	5 k	Kozar	Brit. bga.	369	Aug. 27	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Hamburg	
Edward Barrow	4 c	Rich	Brit. bga.	958	June 26	Vogel & Co.	Newchwang	
Elizabeth Childs	5 k	Lindbergh	Brit. bga.	391	Aug. 30	Wiel & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Ernst	2 k	Hibbard	Ger. Sm. sh.	356	Sept. 3	Wiel & Co.	Tientsin	
Eusebio	8 c	Eddy	Amer. bga.	693	Aug. 24	Russell & Co.	New York	
Faugh Balough	2 b	Ritte	Ger. bga.	240	Sept. 13	Carlowitz & Co.	.....
Fred. P. Litchfield	4 k	Spalding	Amer. bga.	1083	July 11	Russell & Co.	.....
Friedrich	1 c	Petersen	Ger. Sm. sh.	294	Sept. 14	Wiel & Co.	Tientsin	
Friedrich Perthes	2 k	Walter	Ger. bga.	446	Sept. 11	Stemssen & Co.	Cape Town	
Gylding	5 k	Winther	Dan. bg.	240	Sept. 12	Stemssen & Co.	.....
Hans	3 k	Monit	Ger. bga.	310	Sept. 11	Wiel & Co.	.....
Hermann	4 k	Schmidt	Ger. bga.	444	Aug. 7	Wiel & Co.	.....
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1552	June 19	Vogel & Co.	.....
Hongkong	4 k	Uom	Ger. Sm. sh.	219	Aug. 26	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....
J. A. Borland	4 c	Kent	Amer. bga.	670	July 26	Vogel & Co.	.....
Jacoline	4 k	Bang	Ger. bga.	417	Sept. 11	Stemssen & Co.	.....
Jessie McDonald	7 c	Stott	Brit. Sm. sh.	275	Aug. 24	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	.....
John Potts	7 c	MacPherson	Brit. bga.	374	Aug. 26	Butterfield & Swire	.....
John Dufaur	4 k	Willison	Brit. bga.	434	Aug. 20	Tan Keng Ho	.....
Kalaja	4 c	Ross	Russ. bga.	690	Aug. 18	Vogel & Co.	.....
Krug Thep	2 k	Duhrszen	Slam. bga.	488	Aug. 31	Stemssen & Co.	.....
Lota	3 k	Dudfield	Brit. bga.	472	Sept. 12	Kwong Him Wo	.....
Margrethe	4 k	Thieson	Ger. bga.	667	Sept. 8	Wiel & Co.	.....
Monte Rosa	4 k	Carter	Amer. sh.	1313	June 15	Vogel & Co.	.....
Norman Court	7 c	Dunn	Brit. bga.	834	Sept. 2	Turner & Co.	.....
Orange Grove	7 c	Longmuir	Brit. bga.	385	Sept. 10	Russell & Co.	.....
Prosperity	2 c	Hoff	Slam. bga.	476	Aug. 12	Chinese	.....
Rosebud	3 k	Collie	Brit. Sm. sh.	340	Sept. 11	Chong Woo	.....
Sir Lancelot	7 c	Brukenzah	Brit. bga.	888	Aug. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....
Sourabaya Packet	2 k	Verduin	Dutch bga.	462	Aug. 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	.....
Spica	8 c	Hollmann	Ger. bga.	915	Aug. 29	Melchers & Co.	.....
Star of China	3 c	Blaker	Brit. sh.	794	Aug. 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	.....
Sumatra	7 k	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	.....
Toowoomba	7 c	Kirkpatrick	Brit. bga.	585	Aug. 25	Vogel & Co.	.....
Triton	4 k	Kallson	Ger. bga.	558	Aug. 21	Vogel & Co.	.....
Twilight	1 k	Watland	Amer. sh.	1303	Sept. 14	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	.....
Vesta	3 k	Bulge	Dutch bga.	417	Aug. 26	Stemssen & Co.	.....
Werra	5 k	Dinkelberg	Ger. bga.	932	Aug. 31	Melchers & Co.	.....
Young Slam	8 c	Benedicttin	Slam. sh.	701	Sept. 6	Order	.....